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WEATHER  
PAGE 7 — CLOUDY

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## STATE SUES TREHY FOR EXCESS FEES

Seeks to Recover \$21,461.06 From  
Clerk of Courts of  
Norfolk.

FEES LAST YEAR, \$27,961.06

Declines to State Expenses or to  
Pay Surplus to State Under  
West Fee Law.

Absolute refusal on the part of James V. Trehy, clerk of the Corporation and Law and Chancery Courts of the city of Norfolk, to return to the State fees collected by him in excess of the allowance for salary and expenses to which he is entitled under the fee law caused the Commonwealth of Virginia yesterday to institute suit against him for the recovery of \$21,461.06.

The action was brought at the relation of State Auditor C. Lee Moore through Assistant Attorney General Leslie G. Garnett. Instructions were sent last night by Mr. Garnett to City Sergeant Claude L. Hudgins, of Norfolk, directing him to serve Mr. Trehy with notice that the Commonwealth will on June 1, or as soon thereafter as the same may be heard, move the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond for a judgment against him for the sum of \$21,461.06, with interest thereon from February 15, 1917, until paid.

Under the West fee law, which applied for the first time to the collections of fee officers for the calendar year 1916, certain maximums are fixed for the earnings of these officers. Collections in excess of this maximum, after expenses of the office are deducted, must be returned to the State. Half of the excess turned in is kept by the Commonwealth and the other half credited to the locality from which it comes.

TREHY ADMITS RECEIVING  
FEES AMOUNTING TO \$27,961.06

In reporting the collections of his office for the calendar year 1916, Mr. Trehy rendered a statement showing that his office had collected in fees the sum of \$27,961.06. He failed to include in his report a statement of his office expenses and refused to return any excess to the State, claiming, it is understood, that the fee law is unconstitutional. It is reported that Mr. Trehy has engaged counsel and has been advised that he has a good case.

In his statement of collections for the calendar year 1916, rendered under the fee law, which required such a statement to be made merely as a matter of information, Mr. Trehy reported his office expenses to be \$12,306.62, divided as follows: salary of regular employees, \$5,872; employees by piece work, \$2,259.95; stationery and other supplies, \$1,175.60. Under the fee bill, he is allowed, in addition, a maximum salary of \$6,500 for himself. Taking his 1916 office expenses to be the same as during the year 1915, Mr. Trehy would still owe the State the sum of \$15,441—the difference between his total collections of \$27,961.06 in 1916 and the sum of \$12,306.62 represented by his office expenses and maximum salary allowance.

HAS FAILED TO FILE  
STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

While it would appear that Mr. Trehy is indebted to the State in the sum of about \$15,000, the Commonwealth has brought suit for the total sum of \$21,461.06, since Mr. Trehy has failed altogether to file an expense statement for 1916. Whether or not the failure to file an expense statement will operate to bar Mr. Trehy from claiming a deduction on this account will be one of the interesting points that will be determined in the suit.

On the termination of the suit against Mr. Trehy will depend settlements involving many thousands of dollars which will be claimed by fee officers in the event that the Commonwealth is understood that the Commonwealth will be required to pay the fee law depending on the outcome of the action.

Should Mr. Trehy win his contention, ground will be established on which Treasurer Fitzpatrick, of Nelson County, may claim more than \$5,000 which, under a recent ruling of the fee commission, must be returned by him to the State.

Mr. Trehy is prominent in organization politics in Norfolk, and for years has been known as the "political boss" of that city. In the loose sense in which that much-abused term is now employed, when the West fee bill was introduced several years ago, Mr. Trehy was one of the leaders of the official delegation which fought its passage.

While the fee law is to be attacked by Mr. Trehy on the ground of unconstitutionality, lawyers pointed out yesterday that the constitutionality of the act was apparently upheld in the Supreme Court's decision in the case of the Commonwealth against Major W. H. Sands, examiner of records of the Tenth Judicial Circuit. In this case, Major Sands sought to be exempted from the operations of the fee law, claiming, first, that it was unconstitutional, second, that it did not apply to him because he was not an officer in a city of 100,000, population or more, elected for a certain determinate term. The State Supreme Court ruled against him on both counts, holding the act to be constitutional and also that his office came under the application of the law.

## New York Gives Great Ovation to Visiting Allied War Missions

Balfour Joins Joffre and  
Viviani for Mighty  
Demonstration in  
Metropolis.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 11.—The British and French war missions to the United States were entertained at a brilliant banquet here to-night.

The guests included Arthur James Balfour, British Foreign Minister; Rene Viviani, French Minister of Justice; Marshal Joffre, and two former Presidents of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft.

The distinguished representatives of America's allies in the war against Germany arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria in one party. The streets on all sides of the hotel were literally packed with men and women eager to pay their respects to the city's guests. Outlined in electric lights upon the front of the hotel were the flags of the three nations represented, while far up and down Fifth Avenue double rows of street lamps brought out a sea of flags floating over parallel lines of citizens who jammed the sidewalks of both sides for a mile and a half.

BUCK RECEPTION HELD  
BEFORE BRILLIANT BANQUET

The members of the missions were escorted first to the great ballroom where a brief reception was held, and then to the grand banquet hall. They entered in the following order:

Mr. Balfour and Mayor John Purroy Mitchell.

M. Viviani and Governor Whitman.

Marshal Joffre and United States Senator Calder.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, and Colonel Roosevelt.

Jules Jusserand, the French ambassador, and Mr. Taft.

Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister of Canada, and Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain.

Vice-Admiral Checheprat, of the French navy, and Frank L. Polk, counselor of the Department of State.

Rear-Admiral Sir Dudley R. S. de Chair, of the British navy, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

The Marquis de Chamberlain and Rear-Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commander of the New York Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-General Bridges, of the British army, and Major-General Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the Southeast.

Lord Curzon, governor of the Bank of England, Sir Eric Drummond, M. Lovelace, French Inspector of Education, Charles G. Bayley, British consul-general in New York, and other members of the mission.

WONDERFUL DECORATIONS  
OF ALLIED FLAGS

Stretched across one end of the banquet hall was a great curtain of horizontal blue. In the center was the American flag, flanked by the colors of France and England, and with the flags of the ten other allies surrounding them. Below the flags was a copy of a medallion representing France and England, supported on a golden pedestal bearing the now famous words of President Wilson: "To make the world safe for democracy."

The menu was one of the simplest ever served at a great public dinner in New York. It was limited to five courses, each a typically American dish, and was designed to exemplify the Spartan simplicity that should govern the nation in its hour of danger.

The table decorations were confined to the rose of England and the lily of France.

At the close of the banquet, Mayor Mitchell presented to Mr. Balfour and M. Viviani gold medals emblematic of their visit to New York. The Mayor then proposed a toast to the President of the United States. The diners rose, cheering France enthusiastically.

The Mayor then played the King George of England, while the orchestra played "God Save the King." This was followed by a toast to the French republic, which was drunk to the strains of the "Marseillaise," and then there was a toast to the President of France.

GREAT OUTBURSTS OF CHEERS  
AS GUESTS ARE NAMED

As Mr. Mitchell began his address of welcome to the guests and mentioned them by name there were fresh outbursts of cheers. When the Mayor referred to the great marshal of France the diners chanted: "Joffre! Joffre! Joffre!"

Mr. Choate, who followed the Mayor, referred to "those dear allies of our Great Britain, our beloved mother country, and France, our fascinating, hypnotizing sister."

Mr. Balfour moved his hearers to high enthusiasm, when he said:

"We have not come here as instructors of the American republic, but it is important for me to proclaim my unalterable conviction that we have reached a crisis when the whole of civilization must rise up and voice its appeal for the preservation of human liberty. What has brought us together?" he asked. "What is the meaning to be found in the crowding of your streets in welcome to us?"

The answers lay in the fact, he said, that America has felt the menace of German autocracy, which he characterized as an "imminent and overwhelming peril."

M. Viviani, whose address was in French, was the last speaker. He drew a distinction between the German ideas of life and those of democracies: In

Colonel Does Not Want  
to Delay Draft Bill

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Senator Harding and Representative Gardner, leading advocates in the Senate and House of Colonel Roosevelt's plan to raise a volunteer division, received a telegram from the Colonel to-night, saying he hoped none of his friends in Congress would carry their fight for authorization of the plan to the point of seriously delaying enactment of the army draft bill.

The authorization is omitted from the bill as agreed on in conference, and there will be an effort to put it in as an amendment when the conference report is called up. Both Senator Harding and Representative Gardner said to-night, however, that they had no idea of attempting to block approval of the conference measure. It is expected to come up in the House tomorrow and in the Senate early next week.

every thought Germany had been thinking and planning world domination, he said, not only by militarism, but by finance, diplomacy and trade. The whole state directed every energy to this end.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME  
GIVEN TO BALFOUR

NEW YORK, May 11.—Britain's former Premier, Arthur James Balfour, and the score of military and civil officials who form the mission which he heads were welcomed late today by the American metropolis.

The reception, in the words of the British Foreign Minister, "none of us have ever seen the like of."

The cheers which greeted Mr. Balfour as typifying America's ally, Great Britain, probably were not so loud nor so lasting as the shouts which welcomed Marshal Joffre, of France, but the difference no doubt was only that which usually lies between enthusiasm for a civil and a military leader. The cheers for Joffre, of France, had been emotionally Latin. The cheers for Balfour, of Great Britain, were heartily Anglo-Saxon.

The ceremony which was carried out in receiving the French mission was repeated today in welcoming the British visitors. Their automobiles were escorted by mounted police and troops through streets lined with cheering crowds to the City Hall Park Row again was crowded with men, women and children. British flags floated from buildings and were waved by the spectators. A company of men in the British Grenadier uniforms, with their lowering heaver hats, stood on the veranda to welcome the British guests before they proceeded to the home of Vincent Astor, where they were lodged during their stay here.

"You have told us that the American people have gone into this war in deliberation and wholeheartedly for a cause which has no taint of selfishness," said Mr. Balfour, in his address in the Council chamber of the City Hall. "You have told us that, because of your moral sympathies, you have been with us for two and a half years and our peoples have struggled. You have told us that America can no longer stand aloof and must bear a share, a great share."

T. S. TO SHARE FORTUNES  
AND TRIUMPHS OF WAR

"I must say that even before the war the sympathy of this great nation was no small help. But a happier occasion has come. The United States has thrown all its powers of manhood and wealth and those qualities which are greater than wealth into the great struggle, and she will now share our fortunes and share our triumphs."

"Never have I seen a scene so deeply moving as that I have seen in this welcome today. I longed as we came through that great welcoming throng that those across the Atlantic, where sometimes it seems that the stress and strain of battle must weaken their courage—and I have never seen that courage weakened—might have had just one glimpse of the sympathy which you have shown us. If there be faint hearts, they would have gained new courage to carry on this great struggle to its appointed end."

Mr. Balfour was cheered with vigor by those who heard him. He had been preceded by Mayor Mitchell and Joseph H. Choate, formerly American ambassador to Great Britain.

"Gentlemen of England, I greet you, who have stood like a rock for the friendship of the United States," said Mr. Choate. "For two years and a half we have stood by and have not entered the war, and I feared that we might be tempted to enter it for some selfish purpose, to punish some aggression. But we waited, and now it seems that we have waited well; waited until we have at last entered for a noble and lofty purpose."

JOFFRE PAYS TRIBUTE  
TO FIRST PRESIDENT

[By Associated Press.]

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 11.—In the headquarters in which George Washington wrote the order which disbanded the Continental Army in 1783, General Joffre, marshal of France, paid tribute to the first President.

Accompanied by the other military members of the French war commission, Marshal Joffre arrived in this city, which was founded by Germans, to be the guest of New York State. Governor Whitman and virtually the entire Legislature were here to welcome him.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## DUAL GOVERNMENT RUSSIA'S MENACE

Revolt Aflame Now Because  
There Is No Centralized  
Power of Control.

CIVIL WAR IS FAST BREWING

Schluesselsburg Seeks to Establish Separate Autonomous State.

PETROGRAD, May 11.—The torch of revolt is aflame again. This time it is not revolt against a centralized autocratic rule. The rebellion that is now stalking through the Russian realm is due to the fact that there is no centralized government in full control of the situation and behind which all Russia can rally, united in its new freedom.

Sickened hearts and hungry stomachs are writhing under the demoralizing struggle between the provisional government and the workmen and soldiers' delegates. A movement is brewing that threatens to be more ghastly in its consequences than anything recorded in the annals of civil war and anarchy.

To the cries "Give us bread" and "Give us peace," another has been added, "Give us a government."

ATTEMPT AT SCHLUESBURG  
TO FORM SEPARATE STATE

Schluesselsburg, a munition district, virtually a suburb of Petrograd, took the lead today. Workmen went on a strike, and backed by the bulk of the population, started to establish a separate autonomous "State." The news from the revolt-shaken district is meager. The rebels are known to have "arrested" the provisional president of the district and set up a rule of their own.

Twelve members of the council of workmen and soldiers' delegates hastened to Schluesselsburg to put down the rebellion by persuasion. M. Tschedee, the Socialist leader, hurried there to calm the populace with his oft-tested eloquence.

News of the Schluesselsburg revolt came about the same time when the executive committee of the workmen and soldiers' council voted to convene an international Socialist council in a neutral country for the discussion of peace.

COUNCIL PURSUES POLICY  
OF "WATCHFUL WAITING"

The inference left by the speeches at the stormy session at which this was decided was that the Russian Socialists will go to Stockholm, where International Socialists of Germany, Holland and Scandinavian countries would be held on June 1.

Meanwhile the struggle between the provisional government and the council continues at fever heat. The government's suggestion of a coalition ministry was in the nature of the calling of a bluff. In effect the government told the council: "If you can do better go ahead and do it."

But the council persists in its policy of watchful waiting. It refuses to assume "the responsibility of a full share in the control of the nation at this time. It hopes that before long it will have the entire nation behind it, and will then be able to go ahead with its peace program. Participation in the Stockholm meeting is expected to help this along. But the movement for separate republics now sweeping the country is calculated to bring about indescribable chaos before any central government can take matters in hand. Disquieting reports come from Moscow. The Moscow branch of the council is at loggerheads with the Petrograd branch. Thus discussion is beginning to set in among the organization that fostered strong hopes of emerging as Russia's governing class.

COUNTRY WILL NOT CONSIDER  
MAKING SEPARATE PEACE

Thursday being the anniversary of the opening of the first Duma, an extraordinary session of delegates and plenipotentiaries was held at the Tauride Palace. The members of the provisional government and foreign diplomats were also present.

Prolonged applause greeted a speech by President Rodzianko, in which he deprecated any idea of a separate peace. There was an enthusiastic demonstration later when he proclaimed the loyalty of Russia toward her allies.

The whole assembly stood and cheered the entire ambassadors.

"The war which we are forced upon us, which we are in no way responsible, must be brought to a successful termination in such a manner that the integrity of the country and the national honor of Russia shall be entirely maintained," said President Rodzianko.

The innumerable sacrifices we have had to make since the start of this war demand that the peace should correspond to the aims for which we are struggling, the triumph of the ideals of justice and liberty, he assured us," he said.

WORLD'S HAPPINESS RESTS  
ON COMPLETE VICTORY

"The Germans opposed to these splendid ideals their own program, which is totally different, the hegemony of the world and the enslavement of the nations. The struggle for the principles, so mutually contradictory, cannot terminate in a draw, but only by a decisive victory by one or the other of the adversaries. Only the complete defeat of German militarism will assure the happiness of the world."

"The gulf separating the Germans—the devastators and destroyers of civilization—from the allies is too deep (Continued on Third Page.)

C. & O. SUNDAY OUTINGS TO NORFOLK

Begin Sunday, May 13th, 8:15 a.m. round trip: 3 trains daily. 1st, 2nd, 3rd class. Only route running, sold train to seaside. Patronized by Richmond people. No stops to get a crowd.—Adv.

## HOLD TO DEFENSES OF LENS AND LAON

One Small Group of Men to Handle  
All of Vast Billions for Allies

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.—An international agreement, under which there will be placed in the hands of a small commission, possibly of one man, the purchasing power of virtually every dollar of the billions to be loaned the allies by this government, and the additional billions which they will spend in this country out of their income, is in process of formulation.

Draft of the proposed agreement has been left Secretary McAdoo, who already has conferred with foreign envoys. Great Britain, France and Italy are understood to have signified their desire to enter such an agreement, and other entente governments are likely to assume the same attitude. Discussion of the proposed agreement has reached a stage where the chief beneficiaries of the huge American loan have agreed that it would be in the interest of all concerned to eliminate absolutely competition among themselves for American products, and have signified their readiness to pledge themselves to do so.

The commission, when created, will have the widest purchasing

powers ever intrusted to any one body of men in the history of the world. It virtually would be a purchasing agency for all Christendom, with the exception of the few remaining neutrals, and the central powers. It would insure 100 cents' worth of value for every \$1 spent.

The plan involves no fixing of prices, however. First, efforts will be for a plan eliminating competitive bidding for the foodstuffs, steel, munitions, clothing and countless other articles which America alone pledge themselves to do so.

Were there no check upon the efforts of the allies to satisfy individual requirements in this country, it is realized that their united demands would send prices soaring, decreasing the effectiveness of the money to be loaned them by the United States. Repetition of this process, officials believe, would minimize the effectiveness of the contribution, and seriously cripple the purchasing power of American money for military, naval and other needs of this government.

Upon ratification of the proposed agreement, the personnel of the purchasing commission will be designated by this government.

## BITTER PROTESTS MADE AGAINST WAR TAX BILL

Big and Little Interests on Whom  
New Levies Will Fall Violently  
Oppose Measure.

MANY SAY RUIN IS CERTAIN

Nearly Every Witness Declares His  
Particular Business Seems to Have  
Been Made Target of Unjust and  
Exorbitant Charges.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.—While the House debate on the \$1,500,000,000 war tax bill was getting under way today, the Senate Finance Committee heard violent protests from big and little interests on which the new war levies would fall.

Manufacturers who would have to pay the increased excess profits tax, distillers, brewers and soda fountain interests affected by the higher rate on alcoholic and soft drinks, and tobacco companies hit by the tobacco tax, all told the Senate committee that they feared ruin if the bill went through as presented in the House. Nearly every witness declared his particular business seemed to have been made the target of an unjust and exorbitant tax.

In the House, too, many portions were under fire, but the reply of Democratic and Republican leaders in charge was that the money must be raised, and only high taxes could provide it. Representative Fordney, of Michigan, ranking Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, made a four-hour speech for the measure. He said he agreed with Democratic Leader Kitchin that the bill had some faults, but that on the whole it was equitable, and should be passed to meet the war emergency.

Only the excess profits, liquor, beer, soft drinks and tobacco schedules were considered today by the Senate committee, which opened hearings before the measure came over from the House in order to hasten final congressional action. The hearings are expected to close on Tuesday.

INCOME TAX INCREASES  
TAKE UP MUCH TIME

The income tax increases and the rise in postal rates consumed a large part of the time today in the House debate. Some Representatives suggested that the tax on big incomes was not high enough, and others opposed vigorously the proposal to increase the postage rate on second-class matter by creation of a zone system.

Replying to criticisms of the income tax, Mr. Fordney told the House that there is a limit to which the government can go and take from a man his income before he begins to evade the law.

"There is no law in this country, or any other," he said, "that compels a corporation to pay dividends. The minute you have taxed the corporations to a point where they see you are about to confiscate their property, they will pass to surplus their earnings instead of paying them to dividends."

Republican Leader Mann asked if it would not be fairer to tax newspaper and magazine advertising than to put the proposed additional postage rate on second-class mail matter. Mr. Fordney replied that this would be a tax on volume of business, and an unjust tax.

Representative Hull, of Iowa, also opposed the increased rates for magazines and newspapers, and challenged statements that the government now is losing millions annually on this class of business. Representative Bland, of Indiana, told the House the Post-Office Department had worked out an amendment to provide that no salaries of postmasters shall be increased during the war. The debate will be continued tomorrow.

GLOOMY PICTURE PAINTED  
BY PROTESTANTS

It was a gloomy picture that protesters against the war tax increase painted for the Senate committee. Disorganization of industries, closed factories, discharged employees, reduced prices to producers and de-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## LOBBY OF FOOD GAMBLERS OPPOSING LEGISLATION

Sensational Charges Formally Made  
by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture  
Vrooman.

CALLS THEM ALLIES OF KAISER

Will in Time Be Touched by Appropriate Laws, but in Meantime  
Should Be Made to Feel Loathing  
and Contempt of All Americans.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Sensational charges that a lobby of "food gamblers," some of them men of immense wealth, already is at work in Washington seeking to defeat the administration food control bills, were made to-night in a formal statement by Assistant Secretary Vrooman, of the Department of Agriculture.

"Allies of the Kaiser, unpatriotic and disloyal, who should be made to feel the loathing and contempt of every patriotic American," are some of the characterizations applied by Mr. Vrooman to "food speculators, food cornerers and food gamblers," who, he promises, will in time be touched by appropriate legislation.

Secretary Vrooman's statement follows:

"Never in the history of our world have business men shown as much patriotism and unselfishness as have been manifested since the war began by the business men of America. An overwhelming majority of them have been as ready to place their business organizations and their personal services and their wealth at the disposal of the Federal government in this crisis as the young men have been to do the actual fighting."

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF CONDITIONS  
TO EXPLOIT FELLOW-CITIZENS

"However, this attitude has not been universal. There are food speculators, food cornerers and food gamblers, some of them men of immense wealth and others of very small means, who are today taking advantage of war conditions to exploit their fellow-citizens to the full extent of their ability. These men are allies of the Kaiser, and are doing their utmost to defeat the patriotic purposes of the nation."

Wherever they are seen, in high places or in low, they should be condemned and made to feel the loathing and contempt of every patriotic American. These men will be taken care of in due time by national, State and municipal legislation, but until such legislation can be enacted, the only effective power that can be brought against them is the power of an outraged public sentiment, and that should be used vigorously and mercilessly."

"I am told that some of these men are actually in Washington to-day, conducting a lobby against the request of President Wilson that Congress empower him and his Cabinet to take the necessary means to mobilize the agricultural resources of this nation for victory. They are using every specious, theoretical and fanciful argument against the granting of such powers to the President and his cabinet, and they are at present directing their principal attack against the laws which have been introduced by the Agricultural Committee of the House, with a view to putting the Department of Agriculture on a war basis. That step should have been taken several weeks ago."

FOOD CONTROL BILL  
INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.—A food control bill approved by the administration and containing many features of the Agriculture Department measure pending in the House was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Gore, chairman of the Agriculture Committee. An early effort will be made to bring it to the Senate floor.

BALTIMORE BY HOAT

YORK RIVER LINE sailings will be daily, except Sunday, commencing May 12, in both directions. Steamer Train with Parlor Buffet car will leave Richmond 6:10 P. M., arrive Baltimore 7:00 A. M. Fare, \$2.50 one way; \$4.50 round trip. Phone Madison 272.—Adv.

## ALLIES REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS WITH BIG LOSSES

Haig and Nivelle Maintain  
Their Recent Important  
Captures?

CROWN PRINCE EXPENDING  
HIS MAN POWER FREELY

Makes Gain Near Cerny-en-Laonnois, Only to Be Evicted  
by French in Counterattack.

MORE FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA

Voluntary Recruiting in England  
Soon to Be Extended to Men Up  
to Fifty Years of Age.

[By Associated Press.]

Bitter attacks by the troops of Prince Rupprecht and the German Crown Prince are being made against the positions vital to the defenses of Lens and Laon, held by the British and French. Field Marshal Haig and General Nivelle are holding their recent gains and throwing back the attacking Germans with heavy losses.

South of the Souchez River, one of the natural barriers to Lens, the Germans have made a third attempt to capture the positions taken by the British on Thursday, and for a third time have been thrown back. A momentary footing was won by Prince Rupprecht's men, aided by liquid fire, in the new British positions, but a British counterattack recovered the lost trenches and left the British line unchanged. Around Cerny-en-Laonnois, on the plateau overlooking the Ailette River, and only nine miles south of Laon, an important link in the German defensive system in France, the German Crown Prince is expending his man power freely, but ineffectually, in an attempt to regain lost ground. Throwing his men in waves against the French on both sides the village, he succeeded only in gaining about 200 yards of an advanced element, but his gain was short-lived, as a French counterattack immediately evicted the Germans.

ALLIES CONTINUE OFFENSIVE  
WITH SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA

On the lengthy front in Macedonia the entente forces continue their offense with success between Doiran and the Cerna River. The British have held their recently gained positions with a tenacious grip. West of Doiran and west of the Vardar River the French have carried by storm an important position south of Huno, on the Serbo-Greek border, and withstood violent counterattacks by the Bulgarians. Twenty miles to the west, and also near the border, the Serbians have captured two Bulgarian divisions north of Plojar. In addition to inflicting heavy losses on the Germans and the Bulgarians, the entente forces in Macedonia theater on Thursday and Friday captured 200 prisoners.

Voluntary recruiting, the British War Office announces, soon will be extended to men up to fifty years of age, both single and married.

AUSTRIA SEEMS TO BREAK  
FROM GERMAN SHACKLES

The comparative lull on the fighting front in France has once more directed attention to the political situation, which appears to be rapidly reaching a crisis, or rather a series of crises. The news from Petrograd is increasingly gloomy, and it becomes more and more a question of whether the provisional government can weather the storm which has been precipitated by the radical Socialists and visionaries. In any event, there seems little likelihood of any effective military action on the part of Russia for a long time to come.

From Austria come renewed reports of a desire by the government to break the shackles imposed upon it by Berlin. An Austrian commission